

**TURN TAKING STRATEGIES BETWEEN DANA HAN-KLEIN AND
RYAN REYNOLDS IN “TALKS AT GOOGLE”**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department**

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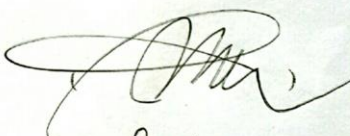
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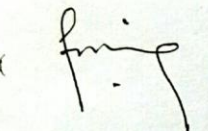
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TESTIMONY


Herewith, I testify that in this Research Paper Proposal there is no plagiarism of the previous literary work which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree of university, nor there are options or masterpiece which have been written or published by others, except those in which the writing are referred manuscripts and mentioned in the literary review and bibliography.

Hence, later, if it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will hold fully responsibility.

Surakarta, September, 10th, 2019



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TURN TAKING STRATEGIES BETWEEN DANA HAN-KLEIN AND RYAN REYNOLD IN “TALKS AT GOOGLE”

Abstrak

Studi ini dapat menunjukkan penggunaan giliran bicara pada suatu interaksi and mengetahui tujuan dari strategi tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan: (1) untuk menemukan jenis dari strategi giliran bicara yang digunakan antara Dana Han-Klein and Ryan Reynolds dalam “Talks At Google” dan mana yang dominan dan (2) untuk menggambarkan tujuan dari strategi giliran bicara yang digunakan antara Dana Han-Klein and Ryan Reynolds dalam “Talks At Google”. Peneliti menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah transkrip percakapan yang berisi jenis strategi giliran bicara, yaitu pembicara saat ini memilih pembicara berikutnya, seleksi sendiri dan pembicara saat ini melanjutkan. Sumber data adalah percakapan dari between Dana Han-Klein and Ryan Reynolds in “Talks At Google”. Dalam mengumpulkan data peneliti menggunakan metode non-interaktif karena peneliti tidak memiliki hubungan dan tidak mempengaruhi sumber data. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa (1) peneliti menemukan tiga strategi yang digunakan oleh pembicara dalam percakapan, yaitu pembicara saat ini memilih pembicara berikutnya (45%), seleksi sendiri (51%) dan pembicara saat ini melanjutkan (4%) dan (2) ada 3 tujuan dari wawancara yang dibagi menjadi untuk mengekspresikan (8%), untuk mendapatkan informasi (87%) dan untuk mendapatkan tanggapan (4%). Dan juga menemukan 6 tujuan dari narasumber yang dibagi menjadi untuk mengekspresikan (20%), untuk menjelaskan (48%), untuk menyampaikan (8) dan untuk menceritakan (24%).

Kata Kunci: analisa percakapan, giliran bicara, tujuan pembicara

Abstract

The study can show the use of turn taking in an interaction and also know the purpose of the strategy. This research aims: (1) to find the types of turn taking strategies that is used between Dana Han-Klein and Ryan Reynolds in “Talks At Google” and which one is dominant and (2) To describe the purposes of turn taking strategies that are used between Dana Han-Klein and Ryan Reynolds in “Talks At Google”. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. The data in this study are dialogues transcript that contains the types of turn taking strategies they are current speaker selects next speaker, self selection and current speaker continues. The data source is the dialogue between Dana Han-Klein and Ryan Reynolds in “Talks At Google”. In collecting data, the researcher uses the non-interactive method because the researcher has not relation and do not affect

data sources. The result shows that (1) the researcher finds three strategies used by the speakers in the conversation, namely Current Speaker Selects Next Speaker strategy (45%), Self Selection strategy (51%), and Current Speaker Continues strategy (4%) and (2) there are 3 purposes of the interviewer divided into to express (8%), to get information (87%) and to get response (4%). And also finds 6 purposes of the interviewee divided into to express (20%), to explain (48%), to convey (8%), and to tell (24%).

Keywords: Conversation Analysis, Turn Taking, Speaker's Purposes

1. INTRODUCTION

Social interaction has a fundamental role in everyday life. Usually this interaction based on speech, which is the most important form of human communication. Communication that involves at least two people speaking together is called a conversation. When the conversation is taking place, both the speaker and the listener must understand the turn of speech. In order to understand the turn of speech in a conversation we must learn conversation analysis. Conversation analysis (CA) is an approach to study social interaction, embracing both verbal and non-verbal behavior, in everyday life situations. Conversation analysis is related to how a person's actions in a conversation are organized and how someone understands a conversation. There are three things that can be analyzed in a conversation, namely: turn taking, adjacency pairs, and sequences. In this research we will discuss about the strategies of turn taking so that the speaker and the listener can know when it is time for them to speak. Turn taking is the time when the second speaker takes over the talk of the previous speaker, and vice versa. Turn taking means that the listener takes over the conversation from the first speaker as the next speaker to give the statement about what the first speaker says and this process occurs repeatedly (Levinson, 1983: 292). Turn taking can provide an opportunity for listener to be a current speaker. According to Sacks, Schegloff, dan Jefferson (1974) there are three strategies in turn taking conversation, namely: current speaker select next speaker strategies, self selection strategies and current speaker continue strategies.

When choosing a topic in turn taking, many researchers choose to set the limit. The turn taking in a talk show is interesting because each participant has his/her role in the talk. They can manage their turn taking when they get conversation each other. So, they have opportunity to make a turn or take over. They can convey information, express feelings, comment or debate, it is done with a specific purposes. By understanding the turn taking strategies, it will make the conversation run smoothly and the information conveyed. The study about conversation in Google Talk Show has an interesting topics namely about the behind story and the experiences of actor and director of Deadpool movie.

Meanwhile, the relevant studies that have been conducted previously about turn taking related to talk show have been conducted by Laila (2018), who discussed turn taking in ILC discussion, Saraswati (2015) who analyzed turn taking used in Radio Talk Show, Olutayo (2013) who analyzed about the determinants of turn taking in Nigerian Television Talk Show, Lestari (2016) who discussed about turn taking strategies used in the First Presidential Debate 2012, Fathimiyah (2016) who discussed about turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Yanti (2017) who analyzed turn taking strategies in the third presidential debate between Hillary Clinton Vs Donald Trump in Las Vegas, and Earnshaw (2017) who analyzed about Navigating Turn Taking and Conversational Repair in an Online Synchronous Course.

Based on some of the research studies above, the researcher found the similarity and the difference between the previous studies and this study. The similarity can be found in the selection of topic used in the studies, namely about turn taking. And then, the difference lies in the focus chosen by the researcher, namely the focus on turn taking strategies and the purposes of the speaker.

Actually, the conversation has turn taking distribution, namely: A –B –A – B. According to Levinson, he explains that when A is doing his speech, B must wait until A has finished making his turn and then B can make his turn. So in the turn taking in sequence from one speaker to another there are strategies of turn taking such as stated by Sacks, Schegloff, dan Jefferson (1974). Basically there

are two: (1) the strategy applied at the beginning of the first TRP, and (2) the strategy applied to all TRP (Levinson, 1983: 298; Archer *et all* 2012: 66).

1.1 The first strategy reads:

- a) When someone controls a turn, the current speaker also determines who the next speaker. When the current speaker wants the next speaker to take the floor, the current speaker must stop speak and give a turn to the next speaker so that occurs TRP.
- b) If the current speaker does not determine who the next speaker, then anyone can take over the turn.
- c) If the current speaker does not choose one from the option above, the current speaker is possible will continue the conversation.

1.2 The second strategy reads:

If the current speaker chooses option (c), then the next strategy will come back like strategies (a) to (c), and repeatedly occurs in the next TRP again.

The strategies of turn taking above prove that even though there is an overlap in the turn taking, only one speaker can speak on one occasion. It can be seen when the first speaker starts to speak or they keep calm or try to give their turn to others. Then, the turn taking cannot be continued when there is nothing said by the speakers. And there are three strategies in turn taking conversation, namely: Current Speaker Select Next Speaker (CSSNS), Self Selection (SS) and Current Speaker Continue (CSC).

After the researcher finding the type of turn taking strategies, then also must know the speaker's purposes of turn taking strategy based on Halliday (1994) about situational context which is divided into three aspects, namely field, tenor and mode. But to analyze the intention, the researcher just focuses on field. Field refers to what is happening. We can say that field is a linguistic reflection of the purposive role of language users in situations where text has occurred.

An important aspect of a conversation is turn taking process. With this turn taking will make the conversation smooth and there is no dominant speaker in the conversation. If the speaker and the listener know when their turn, then the conversation will take place well. Therefore, the researcher wants to conduct

research in conversation on Google talk show. The finding of this study will be used to give information about turn taking strategies in the learning, teaching or social life. This study tries to explain the type of turn taking strategies and the speaker's purposes of turn taking strategies in talk show.

2. METHOD

In conducting this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. It means that data are explained in words, sentences, and tables, and this interprets the meaning by using interpretative analysis. The researcher uses the non-interactive method because the researcher has not relation and do not affect data sources. Non-interactive methods include non-participant observations, questionnaire techniques, document recording, and participation do not play a role (Sutopo, 2006: 66). The steps of collecting data are: (1) the researcher started by downloading the video from internet in YouTube, (2) the researcher watches the video then records the transcript of the dialogues, (3) transcribing the dialogue using Orthographic transcription symbol and position of the data in second, (4) classifying the types of turn taking strategies and describe the purposes of turn taking strategies.

The objects of this research are the types and the purposes of turn taking strategy. The data are the conversation including turn taking strategies between the participants in Google talk show while the data source is the dialogue between Dana Han-Klein and Ryan Reynolds in "Talks At Google". The data analysis was applied by using theory of Sack (1974) about turn taking strategy followed by interpreting the purposes based on situational context by Halliday (1994).

2. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data based on Sack et al (1974) theory and Halliday (1994) theory, the researcher presents the results in a table. The researcher divided the results into two parts, namely the types of turn taking strategies and the purposes of speaker.

3.1 The Types of Turn Taking Strategies

Table 1
The Types of Turn Taking Strategies in the data

No.	The Types of Turn Taking Strategies	Σ	%
1.	Turn taking strategy 1A (Current Speaker Selects Next Speaker)	34	45%
2.	Turn taking strategy 1B (Self Selection)	38	51%
3.	Turn taking strategy 1C (Current Speaker Continues)	3	4%
Total		75	100%

Based on theory of Sack, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974) there are three types of turn taking strategies namely, Current Speaker Selects Next Speaker strategy, Self Selections strategy and Current Speaker Continues strategy. From the table 1, it can be seen that current speaker selects next speaker strategy is a strategy that is quite frequently used in the conversation. This strategy is used in 45% of the data. The second strategy is Self Selections strategy. This strategy is the most strategy often used in the conversation. This strategy is used in 51% of the data. The last strategy is Current Speaker Continues strategy. This strategy is rarely used in the conversation. This strategy only used in 4% of the data.

It can concluded that the turn taking type of the self selections is the type that is often used by the speaker in the conversation because the next speaker feels that the information obtained is incorrect or sufficient so the next speaker does not need to wait until the current speaker stops or reaches one TRP. So the conversation between Dana Han-Klein and Ryan Reynolds in “Google at Talk” occurs less smoothly because a lot of information is cut off.

3.2 The Purposes of Speaker

Table 2
The Purposes of Interviewer in the data

No.	The Purposes of Speaker	Σ	%
1.	To Express	2	8%
2.	To Get Information	21	87%

3.	To Get Responses	1	4%
Total		24	99%

Table 3
The Purposes of Interviewee in the data

No.	The Purposes of Speaker	Σ	%
1.	To Express	5	20%
2.	To Explain	12	48%
3.	To Convey	2	8%
4.	To Tell	6	24%
Total		25	100%

The researcher uses theory from Halliday (1994) to find the purpose of speaker in the conversation about situational context which divided into three aspects namely field, tenor and mode. But to analyze the intention, the researcher just focuses on field. Field is what is happening, tenor is social relations between participants and mode is part where the language is played. In analyzing data using the theory, the researcher takes the purpose of the speaker in general.

From table 2 and 3 based on the data analysis the researcher found 3 purposes of the interviewer divided into 2 data (to express), 21 data (to get information) and 1 data (to get response). And the researcher found 4 purposes divided into 5 data (to express), 12 data (to explain), 2 data (to convey), and 6 data (to tell). Based on the data above, it can conclude that to get information is most purpose often used by the interviewer to gather information from the interviewee. And the purpose of the interviewee is most often used is to explain because the speaker has the opportunity to respond questions from other speaker by explaining.

There are several previous studies to support this research. The first research was done by Laila (2018) The purposes of this research are to describe the kinds of turn taking when used to get the information and to explain the intentions of many strategies used during ILC discussion. The result in this research shows that there were two kinds of turn taking, namely the current

speaker selected the next speaker and the current speaker does not select the next speaker, instead the next speaker starts talking. And then, many intentions of the speaker in using the kinds of turn taking were based on the attitude or other non verbal signs.

The second research was conducted by Saraswati (2015) The researcher tries to explain the way of the speakers to take the turn and the fact in the dialogue of the talk show. The finding shows to the reader amount of speakers use the types of turn taking and the strategies. The types are turn taking Speaker's Selection (6), turn taking Speaker's Self Choice (5), and turn taking Speaker's Determination (4). The strategies are Overlap (11), Interruption (43), Back-channel (39), and Silence (1).

Based on previous studies above, it can be concluded that the researcher revealed that there are two types of turn strategies used in ILC discussion namely the current speaker selected the next speaker and the current speaker does not select the next speaker whereas in this study there are three types of turn taking strategies found namely the current speaker selects the next speaker, the current speaker doesn't select the next speaker and the current speaker continues the turn. The difference between that previous studies and this research is the used of theory to analyze the data by the researcher to find and describe the answer of the problem statement of the research. Saraswati (2015) in her research used theory of Renkema (2004). So it can be concluded that this research is completing the theories used by the other researcher in analyzing the turn taking strategies used in talk show at Google.

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the discussion and the finding in the previous chapter, the conclusion describes the types of turn taking strategies and the purposes of turn taking strategies in talk show at Google.

The researcher finds three strategies used by the speakers in the conversation, namely Current Speaker Selects Next Speaker (CSSNS) strategy (45%), Self Selection (SS) strategy (51%), and Current Speaker Continues (CSC)

strategy (4%). The finding has been analyzed using Sacks et al theory and the three types of turn taking are all in the conversation. And the type of turn taking most commonly found in the conversation is self selection.

The researcher finds 3 purposes of the interviewer divided into to express (8%), to get information (87%) and to get response (4%). And also finds 6 purposes of the interviewee divided into to express (20%), to explain (48%), to convey (8%), and to tell (24%). So, the purpose most used in the conversation is to get information and to explain.

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